

Old South Congregational Church  
Main Street  
Windsor  
Windsor County  
Vermont

HABS No. VT-64

HABS  
VT  
14-WIND,  
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PHOTOGRAPHS  
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

ADDENDUM  
FOLLOWS...

Historic American Buildings Survey  
National Park Service  
Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction  
143 South Third Street  
Philadelphia 6, Pennsylvania

## OLD SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Location: Main Street, Windsor, Windsor County, Vermont.

Present Owner: Old South Congregational Church.

Present Occupant: Old South Congregational Church.

Present Use: Church.

Brief Statement of Significance: This large, Colonial church, built in 1798 and remodelled in 1844, 1879 and 1922-1923, is the oldest and largest meeting house in Windsor, always one of Vermont's larger towns and the site of early state political activity.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

## A. Physical History

1. Original and subsequent owners; and financing of the church building and alterations: The building was erected at a cost of \$5,000. This cost was nearly covered by the sale of pews to the individual members of the congregation. In this way, the building became the property of the pew owners, who bought and gave title to the various pews, rather than the customary town ownership. The 1844 remodelling cost \$2,500 and was met by community subscription. Prior to the remodelling of 1879, the privately held titles to the pews were relinquished and ownership of the building passed from the individual members variously to the Old South Congregational Church. The cost of the 1879 remodelling, \$4,453, was met by community subscription. The 1922-1923 remodelling was made possible by a fund left for the purpose, in memory of his parents and two former pastors, by Benjamin F. Blood who was born in Windsor in 1822.
2. Date of erection: 1798.
3. Architect: According to local tradition, this building was erected from designs by Asher Benjamin who was in this area around this time. Windsor Town Records indicate that Benjamin paid poll tax and owned an acre of property in Windsor in 1800 (from an interview with Katherine Conlin, Windsor Town Clerk). For attributions to Benjamin, see: Florence Thompson Howe, "More About Asher Benjamin," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, XIII, 3 (October, 1954), 16-19; and the Historical Address delivered by Clara McIndoe Perkins (see Part I, C. Supplements, 1).

H. R. Beckwith, Architect, Claremont, New Hampshire, was the architect of the 1922-1923 remodelling.

4. Notes on alterations and additions: Since it was built in 1798, the Old South Congregational Church has been extensively remodelled and renovated three times, in 1844, 1879, and 1922-1923. The original appearance of the church is problematical. Plate 33 in Asher Benjamin's The Country Builder's Assistant (Greenfield, Massachusetts, 1796, 1797, 1798, and 1805) is accepted locally as conforming to the original design of the church; however later alterations have been so extensive that the original form of the church is not clear. Also, Benjamin's role in the original design is difficult to evaluate since his pattern books were used as a guide by the architect in the 1922-1923 remodelling. Mrs. Perkins, in her Historical Address (see Part I, C. Supplemental Material, 1), says that evidence of two rows of seven windows along each side of the church and of a Palladian window in the rear which would correspond with Benjamin's Plate 33 was uncovered during the 1922-1923 remodelling. The present tower conforms generally to Benjamin's Plate 33. Old photographs of the church indicate that the present tower is generally similar to the tower prior to the 1922-1923 alterations. The principal changes to the tower in 1922-1923 were the addition of the two balustrades at the second and third story levels of the four story tower, and the removal of the belfry blinds which had been added in 1879.

Originally the interior of the building was an open, two story high space with galleries around three sides. In 1844, the galleries were removed and an intermediate floor added at about the gallery level dividing the building into upper and lower floors. New furnishings were acquired at this time, and it probably was during this remodelling that the fenestration was changed from rows of seven windows to rows of four windows. There is a drawing in the church basement showing this change in fenestration which has been identified in Blanchard's Historical Address (see Part I, C. Supplemental Material, 2) as the plan for the 1844 remodelling.

In 1879, it became necessary to reslate the roof and build new chimneys, and at the same time, the entire building was renovated and new furniture acquired. A new vane was placed on the tower and the blinds for the belfry were added. The entire interior was plastered and the audience room painted. A door was cut for the center aisle and the interior columns replaced by smaller supports. A large, unfinished room on the lower floor was made into a ladies' room and kitchen. Throughout the building, the older window glass was replaced and the interior shutters removed.

In 1922-1923, under the supervision of H. R. Beckwith, Architect, Claremont, New Hampshire, the church was entirely rebuilt. The tower was altered as noted above, the fenestration of the sides was changed from rows of seven windows to rows of five windows, the windows were replaced, and the wood quoins were added. Before this time, there had been no entrance portico, and the present Ionic, tetrastyle portico was added during this remodelling.

5. Important old views and references:

Views: Photograph taken June 10, 1898, by Sherman, Photographer of Windsor, Vermont, (died c. 1920), Sherman file number 3036-3, copy in HABS. This photograph shows the building before the important changes of the 1922-1923 remodelling.

References:

- a. The American Heritage Book of Great Historic Places, Richard M. Ketchum, editor (New York: American Heritage Publishing Co. and Simon and Schuster, Inc., 1957), 71.
- b. Herbert Wheaton Congdon, Old Vermont Houses (Brattleboro: Stephen Daye Press, 1940), 172, fig. 130.
- c. Florence Thompson Howe, "More About Asher Benjamin," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, XIII, 3 (October, 1954), 16-19.
- d. Henry Steele Wardner, The Birthplace of Vermont (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1927).
- e. Ezra Hoyt Byington, History of the Old South Church (Windsor, 1898).
- f. Historical Address delivered by Mrs. Clara McIndoe Perkins at the Rededication of the Old South Congregational Church, June 6, 1923; copy preserved in the Old South Congregational Church records, Windsor, Vermont, with excerpts pertinent to the building history appended, (see Part I, C. Supplemental Material, 1).
- g. Historical Address delivered by Walter W. Blanchard on the 175th Anniversary of the Founding of the Old South Congregational Church, September 19, 1943; copy preserved in the Old South Congregational Church records, Windsor, Vermont, with excerpts pertinent to the building history appended, (see Part I, C. Supplemental Material, 2).

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure: In 1778, the first General Assembly of the State of Vermont held its first session in the first Windsor meeting house which had been built in 1774 and was replaced by the present one. The Assembly continued to meet in Windsor in the present church for a few years after it was built.

C. Supplemental Material

1. Address delivered by Mrs. Clara McIndoe Perkins, June 6, 1923, at the rededication services following the restoration of the building.

"... In 1773, the Cornish members put up a rough meeting house on Chase Plain where Trinity Church now stands. Soon after, the first meeting house in Windsor was built and the union of Cornish and Windsor members was dissolved by mutual consent.

"An early deed set aside land in this town for 'a meeting-house place, a burying yard and a training field.' The first two purposes have been kept intact, but unless some attempt is made to divert the land to private use, it is seldom recalled that the training ground included all east of 'the burying yard' and 'the meeting house place' as far as the brow of the hill beneath which ran the highway. This was in accordance with the custom of our forefathers, who usually placed the meeting house upon an elevation wherever it was possible. The 'place' was ready, and sometime before May, 1774, the first meeting house was built. It stood a little south of the present edifice and was of the early Puritan type, square with pointed roof and no steeple. Built by the town for a house of worship and for public meetings, it also served for several years as a school house. In this primitive building, many important meetings were held, when our relations to New Hampshire and New York and the union of towns in the Connecticut valley were anxiously discussed, and there, in 1778, the first General Assembly of the state of Vermont held its first session under the Constitution.

"This building was limited in capacity and soon proved insufficient for the uses of a growing church in a town which had aspirations toward becoming the capital of the new state. ...

"... The Church passed thru a crisis that nearly disrupted it, and the congregation, desiring a house for worship which it could control, chose a competent building committee and this present meeting house was erected in 1798. The pews were sold at nearly enough to cover the cost of \$5000, and in this way the building became the property of the pew owners, who bought and gave title to the separate pews, in place of the town ownership of the first structure.

"The committee was fortunate in securing the services of the noted Architect, Asher Benjamin, whose influence may be seen even at this day in some of the most beautiful buildings of the Connecticut Valley. The best types of eighteenth century architecture in our own town are the work of Mr. Benjamin, who for a time was a resident of Windsor. During those years, there was talk of establishing here a School of Architecture under his able instruction. It came to naught, but several books were published by him and the rare copies are highly valued in our libraries of to-day. We cannot fully appreciate the wide influence of these printed volumes, circulated where Schools of Architecture were unknown and before photography had brought the best ideas in construction before the country builder. After an unsuccessful search thru the collections of several historical libraries, I was fortunate in finding one that contained copies of three books from this gifted designer. An illustration in 'The Builder's Assistant' published in 1800, doubtless represents the interior of this meeting house in its original state. There was one floor and lofty galleries on three sides of the auditorium, with a high pulpit embellished with the graceful ornamentation seen in Mr. Benjamin's work. Some of the beautiful paneling, concealed for forty years, now forms the choir screen and dignifies the vestibule of the audience room. Recent repairs also brought to light two rows of seven windows on the sides of the building while in the rear, the weather beaten boards disclosed the outlines of a great wing window of beautiful proportions. The steeple has been restored to the original form following tradition and the designs in Mr. Benjamin's books. The urns on the square tower were invariably used in his work. There was no bell for many years, but preparations were made to install it.

"It was,' said Dr. Cutting, 'a fine specimen of the church architecture which New England had developed from the English models of Sir Christopher Wren and his pupils.' President Dwight of Yale College, whose journeyings had covered most of the Eastern States, noted in 1812, 'Windsor is a flourishing and beautiful town and plainly superior to any other in the State of Vermont, the church is large and well appearing.'

"... It was several years before it was heated. How the fathers and mothers and the little children managed to sit thru the long services, even with the comfort of foot stoves, is beyond our comprehension in these days when an uncertainty in regard to the temperature of the church is sufficient to keep many away. Stoves were installed in 1805 - perhaps in a vain attempt to make the building satisfactory to the statesmen, for the faithful of the church declared that it was just as comfortable before as it was after they were put in.

"... In 1818, a town clock was purchased by subscriptions, and assigned to trustees from the three established church organizations then existing. After a while it became the property of the town, which last year replaced it by a new time piece.

"... The present bell was raised to its place in 1842. It was procured mainly thru the efforts of the women of the church and for years was used to give the official fire signal.

"... In 1844, there was a demand for extensive repairs and alterations to suit the congregation and the changing customs. It was my good fortune to hear of these changes from my honored step-father, Rev. Franklin Butler, whose pastorate covered the years from 1843 to 1858. Mr. Butler had a fund of information in regard to the early life of the town and the church, and his reminiscences of early events gave to me an interest that has never waned.

"In these alterations, the side galleries were removed and a floor built for the audience room, leaving space below for rooms for social services. Modern pews were provided and a broad and massive pulpit built of 'butternut from Reading' took the place of the lofty desk of the earlier day. The wing window had to be sacrificed, but a marvelous effect in drapery over a gilt pole, broke the space on the wall and hung above the sofa, which happily has been preserved for our present use. A stove in the rear of the room provided heat. An organ made by Lemuel Hedge, Windsor's famous organ builder and inventor, and purchased in 1838, continued in use but was supplemented by a bass viol, with objections from many persons who thought the latter instrument suggestive of the fiddle with its secular and sometimes sinful associations. The cost of the repairs was about \$2500. which was met by subscriptions. The architect in charge was E. G. Babcock, who a little later followed the fortunes of the Central Vermont Railroad to St. Albans as first Supt. of buildings. [the last sentence has been crossed out on the typescript for unexplained reasons]

"... The present church organ was purchased in 1856 and installed in a gallery at the rear of the room. Furnaces were also built in the vestry to heat the room above. These monstrosities of brick and mortar, with huge pipes across the windows, occupied a considerable portion of the room where the prayer meetings were held.

"In the early 60's, during the pastorate of Rev. E. H. Byington, further changes were made. The walls of the audience rooms were tinted, the pulpit lowered, and gas introduced for lighting. The vestry was improved by painting and new settees.

"... As a preliminary to extensive repairs of 1879, the owners of the pews surrendered their titles in them to the church corporate and the cost of the changes (\$4453) was defrayed by subscription. A list of the eighty-one donors of forty-five years ago, contains the names of only nine who are living today.

"At that time the roof was slated, new chimneys built, the tower renovated, a new vane placed thereon, and blinds put on the belfry. The interior was plastered throughout, a door cut for the

center aisle, the columns replaced by smaller supports, the old pulpit discarded for a platform with moveable desk, new furniture and chandeliers donated, the organ moved to the north west corner and the audience room frescoed in the popular style of the day. The old windows were replaced by those of ground glass and the inside shutters, which harbored the dust and the hornets were taken out. Low seats appeared in place of the built in pews with swinging doors, and a new carpet for the entire room was put down where pieces of varying color and quality had carpeted the separate pews.

"On the first floor, furnace rooms with modern heaters were placed each side of the entrance to the vestry. The butternut pulpit was made into a bookcase (still in use), for the Sunday School, which from this time occupied the lower room. In the rear of the vestry, there had been a large unfinished room, where occasionally boards were put down, a cook stove moved in and the old time oyster suppers prepared. This space was made into ladies' room and kitchen which seemed marvels of comfort and convenience.

"Much of this work was necessary for the preservation of the building and added to the welfare of the congregation, but some of the embellishments were regretted after a new years. They were made in the period sometimes called 'The Era of Bad Taste' and were in the spirit of those times.

"The meeting house which we are about to dedicate is the oldest church in Vermont standing on its original site which has been in continuous use as a house of Worship. Historic Rockingham church, long abandoned, has been restored and opens her doors for the 'Annual Pilgrimage' - Old South has had open doors for regular services for a century and a quarter.

"For the reconstruction and restoration of this ancient church, we are indebted to Mr. Benjamin F. Blood and his desire to benefit the Old South church and perpetuate the memory of his parents and pastors. Mr. Blood was born in the West Parish of Windsor, 100 years ago last November, one of seven children born to Nathaniel and Roxalina (Proctor) Blood. ... Mr. Blood died in Waltham, Mass., Oct. 14, 1904. By industry and thrift, he had amassed a considerable fortune and the last years of his life were occupied in choosing the beneficiaries of these funds. To the towns of Windsor, West Windsor and Weathersfield he gave library buildings. For the Baptist and Congregational churches in Windsor he created trust funds for the relief of the needy and benefit of the Sunday Schools. By his will, the Congregational Church of Windsor and the schools of West Windsor received the bulk of his estate. ..."



2. From an address by Walter W. Blanchard, Church Clerk, September 19, 1943, in observance of the 175th anniversary of the founding of the church on September 21, 1768:

SUPERSCRPTION

"... My knowledge of the Old South Church began on an April morning in 1884 when I attended its Sunday morning service with my father and younger brother. That is nearly sixty years ago, and my forty years of activity as an officer and member has given me some acquaintance with its congregation and work.

"... We are unable to find any information in the record as to the building of the new Meeting House, our present place of worship, in 1798. The cost was \$5,000. nearly met by the sale of pews, these were sold in 1801. Some arrangement must have been made as to financing the cost of building prior to this sale. Gen. Lebince Curtis, Percy Jones and Stephen Conant were the committee. Gen. Curtis described by Dr. Cutting as a restless and able business man, was afterwards a valued member of the church. It would appear the work of building was largely a community project. And we who occupy this beautiful Meeting House as well as the citizens of Windsor, owe a large debt to this able committee.

"Spooner's Vermont Journal mentions the building only twice in 1798. May 9th when the committee advertized its readiness to contract for materials and on October 22nd when it announced the completion of the building. Mrs. Perkins in her very able paper delivered on the occasion of the re-dedication, June 6, 1923, writes as follows: 'The committee was fortunate in securing the services of the noted architect, Asher Benjamin, whose influence may be seen even at this day, in some of the most beautiful buildings of the Connecticut Valley. The best types of 18th century architecture in our town are the work of Mr. Benjamin, who for a time was a resident of Windsor.'

"We have in our custody as clerk the account dated in 1804, showing the adjustment with the pew holders in the new Church, Nathan Collidge and Jona H. Hubbard, Committee.

"Just how soon the congregation occupied the building as a house of worship is a matter of conjecture. Stated business meetings of the church continued to be held in the homes of the members. November 29, 1805, is the first mention of the new meeting house. A business meeting was held there on this date. With the building a desire arose for the coming of a permanent pastor. The church claimed the right to take the lead. The parish appointed a committee. The church insisted a majority should be members of the church. Many members of the Society agreed 'They would not object to the sentiments of any man, even if he were strictly Calvinistic, provided he was a man of talents and agreeable manners.' A most fair and candid statement. A council was called by the church to advise and their plan was adopted by both parties. This practically ended the long and disquieting controversy...

"... Stoves were placed in the building in 1805. Not without some grumbling by the spartan members of the congregation. The bell was put in place having been provided for when the church was built though not installed. Our present bell dates from 1842 and was secured largely by the work of the Ladies of the church.

"In 1818 the town clock was placed in the belfry being provided for by popular subscription and was the property of the town. The clock now in the belfry, which succeeded this, also owned by the town, was placed there in during the repairs of 1922-23. Our Mr. Horace P. McClary can claim some credit for this.

"... In 1840 a meeting of the Church was called by the Pastor, Reverend Thomas Kidder; the purpose of this meeting being to consider the building of a new meeting house, or the repairing of the old one. Mr. Kidder was much in favor of a new building, and as we scan the records of that day, we are led to think that this circumstance might have been one of the causes of the trouble through which he was to pass. Several out of town parties were called in to inspect and advise in the matter of repairing or building. ...

"Mr. Kidder was dismissed in 1842 by Council ...

"... In 1838 an organ was installed, it having been built by Lemuel Hedge, a resident of Windsor and a famous organ builder ...

"... The first extensive repairs on the Church building were made in 1844. The floor was raised to make room for the vestry rooms which we now enjoy. The side galleries were removed; the high pulpit removed and one constructed of 'Reading Butternut' put in it's place; new windows and modern pews were installed. The wing window at the rear of the Church, traces of which were uncovered in the re-building in 1922, was done away with. The expense of this remodeling, which was \$2500.00 was met by community subscription. During the time the repairs were under way the Church carried on, holding services in the schoolhouse.

"December 8, 1844 was the date of the re-opening of the Church. We have the Reverend Mr. Butler's original manuscript of the sermon preached upon this occasion ...

"... In the sketch which hangs upon the wall in the Sunday School room you have a good picture of the Church Auditorium as it appeared after these repairs; the old high pulpit which was done away with in 1879 is still in service as the cabinet in the small south room of the vestry. The Communion table is described, and is still in use, having been rescued from oblivion by the foresight and generosity of Charles Tuxbury. The sofa, also removed in 1879, is now a part of our pulpit furniture. This was made possible through the love and thoughtfulness of Mrs. Clara McI. Perkins. Mrs. Perkins and your clerk discovered the plans in a box of records sent to my home by

Mrs. Stanley Carleton some years after the death of her father, Gilbert A. Davis, who for thirty years was the Clerk of the Church. These papers were a decided addition to our files. The story of these repairs was very real to Mrs. Perkins, she having had it at first hand from her step-father, Reverend Franklin Butler. Her joy at finding the old sketch was of one who had a right proper sense of it's value. James Tasker of Cornish, New Hampshire evidently had charge of the building operations as a bill in the files shows.

"... In 1855 a subscription paper was started to install a new organ and to build furnaces. This is our present organ, and was built by Nutting of Bellows Falls and installed in 1856...Warren Currier, whose portrait used to hang on the wall in the vestry, was Chairman of this Committee. He resided in the house now occupied by Dr. Ballantyne /reputed to be by Asher Benjamin/.

"... In 1864 gas was installed in the Church at a cost of \$195.00. The Ladies, who always took a prominent part in affairs without much mention in the records, paid one-half of the expense of this installation.

"... In 1879 the Church building was completely renovated and, as a preliminary, the holders of pews surrendered their rights to the Church corporate. The cost of these repairs amounted to \$4453.00 and was nearly all raised by subscription. Mr. Samuel N. Stone, Chairman of the Committee, had charge of the work. Quoting from Mrs. Perkins /see her paper/...

"... In 1922 the Blood legacy became available and plans were made to begin the work on the Church building. The trustees of the fund were: Charles H. Fitch, Mrs. Clara McI. Perkins, and Frank B. Tracy; the committee on the part of the Church and Parish were H. P. McClary, Charles Tuxbury and Edward Anderson. The work began in the summer, the Church being closed for this purpose. ... November 12th... services were resumed in our Church building, the vestry having been made ready for use. It wasn't until the late winter of 1923 that we were able to use the Church proper...At last the preparations and the last tasks were accomplished and we re-dedicated this grand old Church on June 6, 1923..."

Prepared by Osmund R. Overby and  
Henry C. Edwards  
Architects  
National Park Service  
September 1959

## PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### A. General Statement

1. Architectural Character: This is a large, Colonial church, built in 1798, and remodelled in 1844, 1879, and 1922-1923 which shows the influence and possibly the actual work of Asher Benjamin.
2. Condition of Fabric: The building is maintained in excellent condition.

B. Technical Description of Exterior

1. Overall dimensions: Two stories plus attic and basement. 51' x 77' main block plus 32' x 17' portico.
2. Foundations: Brick foundations reinforced with concrete abutments.
3. Wall construction: Hewn timber frame with clapboards. Considerable later reinforcing of the timber frame is visible in the attic and tower.
4. Porches, stoops, bulkheads etc.: Ionic, tetrastyle entrance portico, with fanlight pediment, fluted, wood columns, and granite floor, steps and column bases.
5. Chimneys: Four brick chimneys.
6. Openings
  - a. Doorways and doors: Two main doors in entrance portico, 2 leaf, 6 panel, deeply recessed in door frames with pediments and panelled jambs. One panelled door on Southwest side.
  - b. Windows and shutters: Upper floor, 25/25 double hung windows, lower floor, 20/20 double hung windows. No shutters.
7. Roof
  - a. Shape, covering: Gabled roof, asphalt shingles.
  - b. Cornice, eaves: Boxed eaves with scroll shaped modillions and moulded wood trim.
  - c. Steeple: Four-storied steeple. First story: square plan; clapboards; clock with faces on front and each side; boxed eave similar to main roof eave. Second story: square plan; Doric pilasters divide each side into three bays; center bays have louvered, round headed openings, flanked by flat niches with engaged, ornamental, wood urns; boxed, moulded eave. Third story: balustrade on square plan with square

balusters and panelled corner posts surmounted by urns; balustrade surrounds open belfry with eight octagonal posts on an octagonal plan with a Doric cornice. Fourth story: octagonal plan; panelled balustrade around enclosed octagon with Ionic pilasters at the corners. Tower covered with bell shaped roof 89'5" above the first floor line surmounted by a weather vane.

C. Technical Description of Interiors

1. Floor Plans: Lower floor, large assembly room, smaller Sunday School rooms, and kitchen. Main entrance is at the lower floor level leading to stair hall. Upper floor, upper part of stair hall leading into Sanctuary and office.
2. Stairways: Main entrances in portico lead to large stair hall at lower level with stairways at both sides leading to upper floor.
3. Flooring: Wood floors, second floor mostly carpeted.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Plastered walls and ceilings.
5. Doorways and doors: Modern, wood, interior doors, some lighted.
6. Trim: Moulded wood trim. Two rows of wood columns in the sanctuary, Ionic capitals, widely spaced, very slender.
7. Hardware: No original hardware.
8. Lighting: Gas installed in 1864 at a cost of \$195.00, since replaced with electric lighting.
9. Heating: The church now uses a modern central heating system. Stoves were first introduced into the church in 1805. In 1844 a stove was placed in the rear of the sanctuary. In 1856 stoves were built in the lower floor to heat the upper floor.

D. Site

1. General setting and orientation: Faces Southeast close to sidewalk, on main street of a small town.
2. Walks, driveways, etc.: Short, wide, concrete walk leads to granite entrance steps.

3. Landscaping, gardens etc.: A large, wooded graveyard is on both sides and the rear of the church.

Prepared by Osmund R. Overby and  
Henry C. Edwards  
Architects  
National Park Service  
September 1959

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
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Data pages 1 through 13 were previously transmitted to the Library of Congress. This is data page 14.

INVENTORY OF PHOTOCRAMMETRIC IMAGES

The glass photogrammetric plates listed below are not reproducible except with special permission. However, reference prints and film copy negatives have been made from the plates indicated by an asterisk (\*) and are included in the Library of Congress collection of formal HABS/HAER photographs.

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4 4" x 6" glass plate negatives (2 stereopairs) produced by  
Perry E. Borchers of the Ohio State University in 1959.

One survey control contact print from each plate; survey  
control information for each pair.

LC-HABS-GS07-T-1116-600L

SOUTH ELEVATION  
(Negative)

LC-HABS-GS07-T-1116-600R \*

SOUTH ELEVATION  
(Negative)

Left and right overlap: 80%

LC-HABS-GS07-T-1116-601L \*

NORTH DOOR, EAST FACADE  
(Diapositive)

LC-HABS-CS07-T-1116-601R

NORTH DOOR, EAST FACADE  
(Diapositive)

Left and right overlap: 90%



LC-HABS-GS07-T-1116-602L

NORTH ELEVATION

LC-HABS-GS07-T-1116-602R \*

NORTH ELEVATION

Left and right overlap: 85%

PROJECT INFORMATION STATEMENT

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PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
1849 C Street NW  
Washington, DC 20240-0001